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CHILDREN AND SCHOOL

The chief asset of America is the child. No deeper, no more far-reaching patriotism can there be than that which devotes itself to the health, the intellectual development, and, not at least, the spiritual soundness of the coming generation. Thus wrote the Republican presidential nominee Senator Warren C. Harding, to the Parent-Teacher Association of Kansas City.

Parents should keep their children in school. In childhood nothing should be undermined, as this is the most delicate stage of life. The plastic mind of a child is awaiting the benefits of an early training. Parents should see to it that their children go to school as soon as they attain their school age.

The children of today will be the legislators leaders of business and citizens of tomorrow. By offering them an education early in life they will enjoy later the blessings of good citizens.

By keeping children in school we shall counteract the wave of juvenile criminality with which America is plagued. Children should not be compelled to work at early age. This practice has been in vogue in the East where the authorities recognized its evil effects. Parents should exert every effort to send their children to school. Their sacrifices will be compensated later when their children will be able to earn their livelihood with ease and proper remuneration through their training.

Europe, blighted in its manhood as the effect of the war, turns its eyes to the coming generation. In the schools those offerings of the fallen heroes will educate their minds and hearts in order to continue the great task of reconstruction before them.

Parents, these are school days. An early education of your children is a part of your parental duty. A sound education, a thing that you can offer your children, will be their best heritage in the future.

For many centuries the divine right of kings kept the world in turmoil, now it seems to be the divine right to quit work that causes all the trouble.

If Ireland is a "Little Bit of Heaven," then what has been taught concerning that place is all wrong.

HARDING AND THE LEAGUE

What is regarded as Senator Harding's great pronouncement in the presidential campaign is the announcement of his stand for a World Court rather than for a League of Nations. A World Court, in the mind of the senator, would be a more satisfactory international arrangement for the prevention of wars than a League, "which is an association of diplomats and politicians whose determinations are sure to be influenced by considerations of expediency and national selfishness." A World Court, says Senator Harding, "is a judicial tribunal to be governed by fixed and definite principles of law administered without passion or prejudice."

In this judicial tribunal, which is so other than the Hague Tribunal, the senator finds a "framework of really effective instrumentality of enduring peace." The Hague Tribunal in the past failed, he says, "because Germany, already secretly determined upon a ruthless invasion, was able to prevent the adoption of measures which might have proved effective." The Hague Tribunal should be strengthened, the senator thinks, and given necessary "teeth" that would make itself vastly more effective than heretofore.

A World Court would not be effective as a means of settling disputes without resort to force. Being a judicial body, its activities would be necessarily limited to justiciable questions, such as questions arising from the interpretation of

treaties from international law, from breach of obligations and of reparations as embodied in Article 13 of the League Covenant which the World Court plan would have itself clothed with.

It is suggested that a World Court should be supplemented by international conferences for purposes outside of the court's jurisdiction. Such arrangements existed before the war but the conferences did nothing but exchanged views when crisis arose.

A World Court to attain its end must have means of enforcement, must have "teeth" in the words of Senator Harding. This is precisely the thing that commands the League of Nations to the world. If a court would have "teeth," it must not be inferred that it would be clothed with such powers as the enemies of the League Covenant have heretofore been objecting to? In the final analysis, Senator Harding's World Court would be nothing but the League with another name.

The last Italian quake should bring some of the industrial revolutionists back to earth.

Some girls' idea of a career is to work a year to fill in the awkward gap between college and matrimony.

THE COMING ATHLETIC SEASON

Throughout the years following the founding of the Missouri Valley Conference the University of Missouri has enjoyed an ever increasing reputation for sportsmanship and clean athletics. This is due not only to the conduct of Missouri athletes but also to the treatment accorded visiting teams. It is said should be the pride of every student and Columbian that this reputation has spread over Valley circles.

The past season was one attended by success at every turn. Three Valley championships and three men on the American Olympic team is Missouri's record. Of these the success of the football team is probably the most deserving of credit. Starting the season, handicapped by a scarcity of men and a lack of faith on the part of the public, the Tigers fought an uphill battle and won on their own merits.

And now another season is starting. The prospects in contrast with last are good. But prospects alone will not make a successful season. It takes work, hard work not only by every member of the team but also by the entire student body. Believe in your team—not to the extent of calming sitting back and feeling that they are infallible—but with a full realization of the difficulties that must be overcome and the support the team has a right to expect from you. Then give them that support in every possible manner.

Above all, whether the coming season be one of success or failure, remember the Missouri reputation for sportsmanship and when the visiting teams take the field, treat them as the traditions of the school demand.

EUROPEAN POWERS LOSE GOLD

Five Years of War Drain Coffers of Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (by mail).—Approximately 500,000,000 dollars worth of gold coin disappeared from the coffers of the European belligerent powers between December, 1913, and December, 1919, according to statistics compiled for the League of Nations International Financial Conference to be held in Brussels September 24.

Carefully prepared statements from submitted documents of sixteen European countries show that the total gold in banks and circulation at the beginning of 1914 was the equivalent of \$3,764,300,000. At the beginning of 1920 the total was approximately \$3,240,200,000. The European neutral countries, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and the pseudo-belligerent Greece had increased their holdings by \$722,700,000 in gold while the belligerents, Great Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Roumania, Germany and Austria-Hungary showed a loss of \$1,046,800,000.

The United States gold supply which was \$2,900,000,000 at the close of 1913 jumped to \$4,183,000,000 by 1920 while Japan showed a gain of \$823,000,000 over a similar period, or only 430 millions less than that of the United States.

The net increase of gold money and bullion in circulation as money in the five years amounted to \$2,005,100. Although gold production dropped to 80 per cent of normal during the war period, the increase is explained by the fact that many countries, especially those of Central Europe melted up vast quantities of gold plate in order to carry on the struggle.

Here's The City Rubberneck.

A crowd of eighteen persons impeded the progress of pedestrians while gathered to watch one workman laying small tile blocks upon fresh concrete at the entrance of a store on Broadway.

MRS. ASQUITH'S WRITINGS SHOCK LONDON SOCIETY

By MARGARET WALTER

LONDON, Aug. 26 (by mail).—For the first time since the war society people are re-examining their old custom of flocking in droves from country house to country house now that the season is over. The King and Queen and Prince and Mary and her brothers are all being entertained at different places in England and Scotland, which means that the old competition for invitations to house parties where royalty is expected is as keen as of old. And as keen as ever, too, is gossip, though there is not the tang to scandal that characterized the days when King Edward was Prince of Wales. But middle-aged and elderly society is living over again the thrills of those days in reading Mrs. Asquith's autobiography.

When the first chapters came out in a Sunday paper, public men and women gasped for most of the people she tells about are alive. Indeed those who are dead are the only ones she handles tenderly. Margaret Tennant boasted before she was 18 that she intended to become the wife of a Prime Minister. Before she came out she had figured as the heroine of E. F. Benson's notorious novel "Dodo." She was also supposed to be Rose in Mrs. Humphrey Ward's "Robert Elsmere." So by the time she was really launched she and her sister Laura who married a nephew of Mr. Gladstone and died at the age of 23, were more talked about than any two girls of their day. They were the first women of this day to be called fast; indeed the word was coined for their benefit. Their doings and sayings horrified the demure and placid ladies who surrounded the aging Queen.

ALL HER LIFE Mrs. Asquith has said frankly exactly what she thinks and has acted wholly upon impulse. That "extra dose of vitality" which distinguished her as a child and made her the despair of a conventional mother, still leads her to say and do extraordinary things which nobody else would do, which would not be tolerated from anybody else, and have frequently been used against her husband by his opponents. Mrs. Asquith herself is the first to admit that many of her actions have been foolish. "But," she asserts, "I have never intentionally hurt a living creature in my life and have never knowingly done wrong to man or woman." With this vehement statement the world has to content itself; and content it is, because Mrs. Asquith is always amusing and nearly always hurts herself or her husband more than any one else.

THE CALENDAR

Sept. 10—Monorah Society Meeting.
Sept. 11—American Legion Picnic.
Sept. 13—Foreign Students' Banquet.
Sept. 16—Gamma Alpha Chi luncheon.
Sept. 17—Meeting of Eliza Perkins Circle.
Sept. 17—W. A. A. Picnic for new girls.
Sept. 23—Flower Show.
Sept. 24—Blind Boone Concert.
Oct. 2—Missouri Wesleyan football game at Columbia.
Oct. 6 and 7—County Sunday School Convention.
Oct. 9—St. Louis University football game at St. Louis.
Oct. 16—Iowa State University football game at Ames.
Oct. 23—Drake University football game at Des Moines.
Oct. 30—Oklahoma University football game at Columbia.
Nov. 6—Kansas State Agricultural College football game at Columbia.
Nov. 8, 9 and 10—Elks' Minstrel Show.
Nov. 11—Missouri State Teachers' Association meeting.
Nov. 13—Washington University football game at Columbia.

CHILDREN'S ERA IN ENGLAND

Welfare Begins Movements to Preserve Infants.

By MARGARET WALTER
LONDON, Aug. 25 (by mail).—With the motto, "Give us the young and we will create a new mind and a new earth in a single generation," the Children's Era has been launched in England to fight the threatened decrease of population.

Following the method used in America and directly inspired by the enormous work accomplished there in a single year the new movement over here is a development of the Children's Year. No new machinery or organization has been established but all existing societies and organizations which have as their object the health, education and the care of the young have united in a common effort to save the children.

That the Children's Year should have fallen at a time when the death rate in this country, for more than 40 years steadily approaching the birth rate, has actually exceeded it, is surely irony of chance, but it serves to impress upon people the terrible consequences which follow a continued neglect of England's babies.

The latest available figures show that in London the birth rate is at present 15.6 and the death rate among civilians, taking no account of military and naval losses in the war, was 18.7 in 1918. With slight variations these figures represent the conditions all over the country.

One reason why this fact has not been more generally known is because people live to a greater age in this country than ever before, and this has somewhat concealed the real state of affairs.

But with the realization that one mil-

lion young men, potential and actual fathers, have perished in the last five years people have suddenly waked up to the immediate need of a united campaign to encourage and preserve child life.

Today six per cent of the children of men who served in the war are in the workhouse. The number of deaths among illegitimate children has so increased since the armistice that questions have been asked about the future of England and Wales who have been medically inspected during the last year, 48.5 per cent were found to be physically defective. Tuberculosis is on the increase. Five per cent of the school children examined suffer from some form of this disease.

In the Children's Era religion and hygiene have united to overcome the strongest forces which fetter and decimate the children of the country. One of the first problems to be attacked is drink. "In this campaign the women are taking a forward position. Lady Astor, the first woman member of Parliament, made her first speech on the evils of drink and made some statements which were even too shocking to be reported.

U. S. TRIPLES TRADE IN CHINA
British Report Tells of American Interests in Orient.
LONDON, Sept. 1.—(By Mail).—An official British Government report received here from China calls attention to the enormous strides made by American traders in China since the beginning of the Great War. American trade has more than tripled in these years and the United States now ranks with Japan as chief competitor with Great Britain in China. The potentialities of the country are indicated by extension of foreign trade in spite of many difficulties, the report says, and continues: "An increase of \$237,000,000 over the figures for the previous year in the value of her foreign trade is sufficiently remarkable in itself and is all the more striking when one considers the many factors combining to hamper and restrict China's commercial expansion. "The value of the trade between China and the United States increased from \$136,000,000 in 1918 to \$218,000,000 last year, and the rapid growth in the number of American banks, shipping companies and mercantile firms, which have established themselves at Shanghai and other ports within the last few years is the most striking proof of the keen interest taken by American manufacturers in this market. It will be noted that the value (in tons) of America's trade with China has trebled within the past six years and the increase would of course be more striking if converted into gold currency at the rate of exchange ruling in 1913 and 1919 respectively."

Centralia Commercial Club Buys.
The Centralia Commercial Club is holding regular weekly luncheons. At the last meeting the question of a city mail delivery was discussed. An attempt will be made to get a postoffice building on the lot recently bought by the government.

VINEGAR AIDS CANNING

Acid Added to Non-Acid Products Help Reduce Spoilage.

If it were not for the microscopic but ever-present bacteria, housewives would not have much trouble with canned products spoiling. It may not always be possible to kill all bacteria in home canning, for some of these germs can endure a high degree of heat for a long time.

In the case of fruit or tomatoes, even though many of the bacteria survive the short heating process few or none will grow because of the acid present. Heavy syrup added to the fruit also prevents the growth of bacteria. For this reason, fruit requires a much shorter time of processing than vegetables with the exception of tomatoes.

One to four tablespoons of vinegar added to a quart jar of non-acid vegetables helps greatly in reducing the amount of spoilage. When the vinegar is added, the time of processing can be reduced. For instance, it is found that corn, which ordinarily is difficult to can successfully, keeps well when 4 tablespoons of vinegar are added to a quart jar processed three hours continuously. String beans, old peas, and spinach are other vegetables successfully canned by this method.

The addition of vinegar to canned vegetables in the amounts mentioned modifies to some degree the natural flavor of the vegetable, but the result is not objectionable to most people and in many instances is not noticed.

TO DEDICATE NATIONAL PARK

Important New Highways Will Soon Be Opened for Tourists.

The new Zion National Park in southwestern Utah will be dedicated September 15, less than a month after the official dedication of the National Park to Park Highway at Denver, which took place August 25.

The dedication of this Park to Park Highway, 4,700 miles in length, and traversing nine western states, is of importance in connection with the nation-wide road development program which has been halted only by lack of transportation for building materials, and the shortage of labor. Road building in the National Parks has been given much and deserved attention by Federal authorities, and with the approval of authorities of the states within which such parks are located. The same is true of the great forest reservations in the West and Northwest.

Teaching in Centralia.
Miss Katherine Pettis of Columbia is teaching in Centralia this year.

RECIPES FOR CANNING VARIOUS VEGETABLES

All surplus summer vegetables that can not be dried should be canned. Vegetables keep best when canned in spring jars.

Test jars to see that they are free from leaks. To do so, put jar three-fourths full of water, put on rubber, screw on top, and invert.

Wash jars and lids in hot soapy water. If jars have been used before, put a teaspoonful of baking soda in each fill with warm water, and let it stand for half an hour.

All utensils should be ready to use before vegetables are gathered. Select for canning purposes those fruits and vegetables that are best suited to cook. They should be fresh, crisp, and free from decay and as nearly uniform in size, color, and ripeness as can be obtained. They should be canned as soon after picking as possible. The rule is "one hour from the garden to the can."

Wash the vegetables and fruit carefully.

From here on the directions change with the vegetable or fruit to be canned. A. Tomatoes:
1. Put the tomatoes into boiling water for one minute. This makes them peel easier.

2. Remove skins.
3. Cut up as if they were to be cooked, or, if preferred, they may be canned whole. If canned whole, remove all hard core.

4. Fill the jars to within 1 inch of the top. Add to each quart a level teaspoonful of salt. Do not use water; juice is sufficient.

5. Carefully clean rim to remove all juice and seeds.

6. Place rubbers and cover on jar and partially seal. Use new rubbers that have just been boiled for one minute.

7. Place on rack in a boiler. A good rack may be made of slats.
8. Fill boiler with enough water to come to within 2 inches of top of jar.

9. Cover boiler.

10. Bring to a boil, then boil 20 minutes.

11. Remove jars, tighten lids, and invert to cool. Do not place jars in a draft or on a hard, cold surface.

Fruit, such as peaches, pears, plums, apples, and berries, may be canned the same as tomatoes, except a hot sirup is used instead of salt. The sirup may be made as follows:
2 cups water.
1 cup sugar.

The length of time for cooking also varies. It depends upon the kind and ripeness of the fruit.

Berries, 15 minutes.
Plums, 20 minutes.
Apples, 20 minutes.
Peaches, 30 minutes.
Pears, 40 minutes.

Tomatoes, peaches, pears, plums, apples, and berries may be canned by the open-pot method and put while hot into hot, clean jars. Place on rubber, seal, and invert to cool.

R. Beans:

1. Snap or cut the beans the same as for cooking. If beans are very young and tender, they may be canned whole.

2. Put into a cheesecloth square, wire basket, or thin muslin bag, and lower into boiling water for 10 minutes. This is to shrink the beans so more can be put into the jar.

3. Plunge into cold water for half a minute.

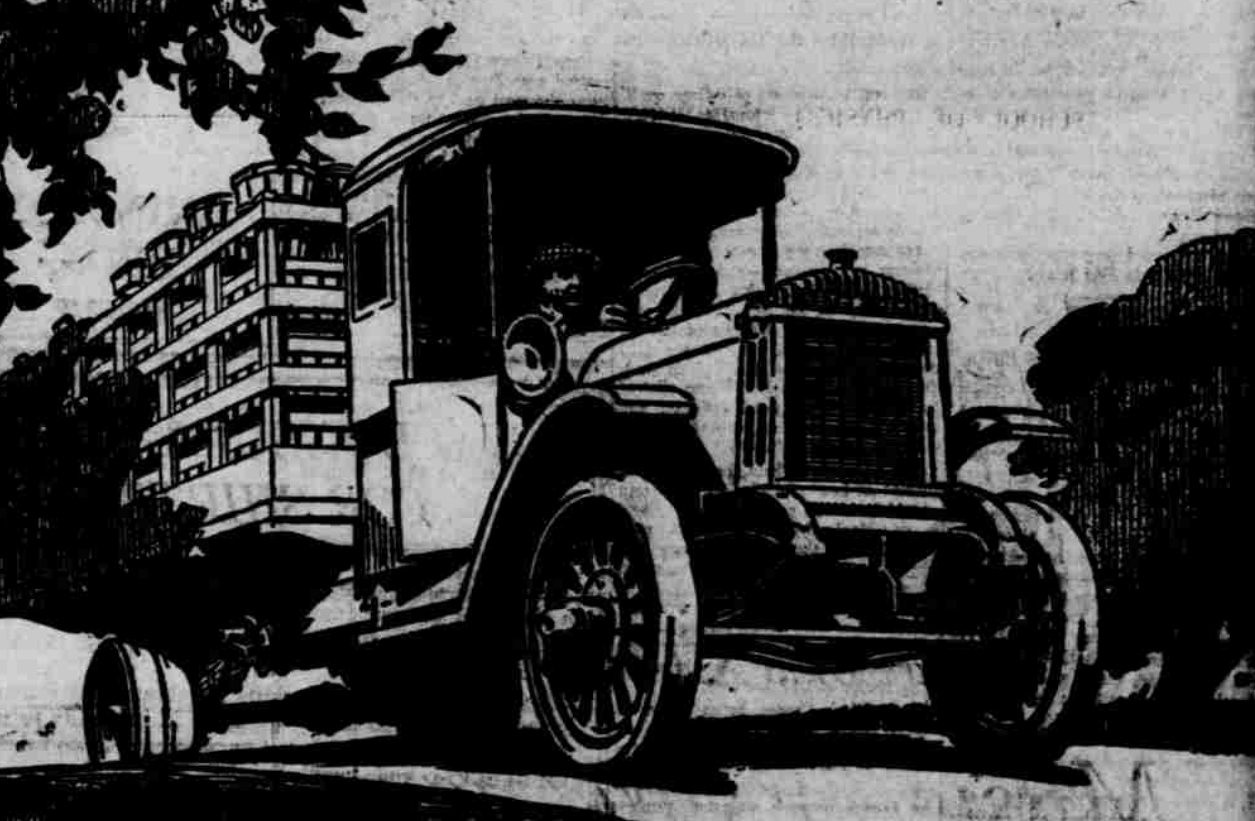
4. Put the beans into jars, filling to within 1 inch of the top. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart and fill to within 1 inch of top with water the same temperature as that into which the jars are to be placed.

5. Clean rim of jar carefully.

6. Place rubber on jar and partially seal. Use new rubbers that have just been boiled for one minute.



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